World Cultures

Curriculum Framework

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| Framework Number | Big Idea | Essential Question | Concept | Competencies | Lesson | Standards |
| 1.1 | The cultures of early peoples gradually changed as humans adapted to environmental shifts.  (Prehistoric Peoples) | How do anthropologists, archaeologist, historians, and geographers study prehistory? | The Emergence of Civilization | Analyze key scientific findings about human origins.  Investigate the human achievements during the Stone Age.  Examine the emergence of modern humans.  Scrutinize the discoveries about early humans. |  |  |
| 1.2 | As early settlements grew, they began to show the characteristics of major civilizations.  (The Foundations of Civilization 11) | What are the main characteristics shared by civilizations? | The Emergence of Civilization | Explore the key scientific findings about human origins.  Investigate the human achievements during the Stone Age.  Evaluate the emergence of modern humans.  Examine the discoveries about early humans. |  |  |
| 2.1 | Patterns of daily life and culture in early Egyptian empires were shaped by the features of the Nile River.  The Ancient Kingdoms of the Nile 20 | What events and discoveries marked the development of Egyptian civilization? | The First Civilizations | Explore how geography affected the development of ancient Egypt.  Categorize the events and discoveries that marked the development of Egyptian civilization.  Clarify how Egyptian kingdoms developed and why they collapsed. |  |  |
| 2.2 | Egyptian culture was marked by long periods of stability built around their religion and geography  Egyptian Life and Culture 26 | What did the Egyptians achieve in the arts and architecture? | The First Civilizations | Examine the Egyptian achievements in the arts and architecture.  Analyze how the Egyptians expressed their religious beliefs.  Consider how farming and trade were carried on in Egypt. |  |  |
| 2.3 | The Fertile Crescent gave rise to the Sumerian civilization in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley.  Sumerian Civilization 30 | How did geography affect the development of civilization? | The First Civilizations | Explore how geography affected the development of the Sumerian civilization.  Relate the achievements of the Sumerian people.  Analyze life in Sumerian society. |  |  |
| 2.4 | A series of invaders from both within and outside of Mesopotamia controlled the Fertile Crescent.  Empires of the Fertile Crescent 35 | How did serious infighting weaken the Sumerians? | The First Civilizations | Evaluate why Sumerians were attacked by outsiders.  Consider the characteristics of Babylonian society.  Investigate which invaders conquered Babylon and why they failed to control it.  Examine the achievements of the Persians. |  |  |
| 2.5 | The societies of Phoenicia and Lydia made important contributions to Mediterranean cultures.  The Phoenicians and the Lydians 41 | How did trade influence culture? | The First Civilizations | Examine how trade influenced Phoenician culture.  Relate how a money economy developed in Lydia. |  |  |
| 2.6 | The Hebrews established a unique and influential religion based on ethical monotheism.  The Origins of Judaism 44 | How did religious views affect Hebrew culture? | The First Civilizations | Explain how the migrating Hebrews found a homeland.  Explore how religious views affected Hebrew culture. |  |  |
| 3.1 | The Indus River valley in the Indian subcontinent gave rise to the earliest Indian civilizations.  The Indus River Valley Civilizations | What role did geography and climate play in the settlement of the Indian subcontinent? | Ancient Indian Civilizations | Examine the role geography and climate played in the settlement of the Indian subcontinent.  Investigate how people in the first Indus River valley civilization lived. |  |  |
| 3.2 | The Vedic Age of early Indian civilization was marked by Indo-Aryan migration and cultural development.  Indo-Aryan Migrants 56 | How did the life in northern India change with the coming of the Indo-Aryans? | Ancient Indian Civilizations | Analyze how life in northern India changed with the coming of the Indo-Aryans.  Investigate the major contributions of the Indo-Aryans to ancient Indian society. |  |  |
| 3.3 | Hinduism and Buddhism became the dominant spiritual philosophies of ancient India.  Hinduism and Buddhism 60 | How important was religion in ancient Indian society? | Ancient Indian Civilizations | Examine the importance of religion in ancient Indian society.  Examine the principal elements of Hinduism.  Analyze the basic beliefs of Buddhism. |  |  |
| 3.4 | The Mauryans and Guptas established the first Indian empires to control most of the subcontinent.  Ancient Indian Dynasties and Empires 66 | How did the Mauryan rulers increase their power? | Ancient Indian Civilizations | Explain how the Mauryan rulers increased their power.  Examine the reasons for the decline of Gupta rule. |  |  |
| 3.5 | Early Indian cultures made many significant advances in economics, arts, and sciences.  Ancient Indian Life and Culture 69 | In what ways were women’s rights limited in ancient Indian society? | Ancient Indian Civilizations | Investigate how women’s rights were limited in ancient Indian society.  Analyze the most important achievements of the Gupta period. |  |  |
| 4.1 | China’s rivers, and isolation caused by mountains and deserts, shaped early Chinese culture?  Chinese Geographic and Cultural Influences 76 | What role did rivers play in Chines  e life? | Ancient Chinese Civilizations | Explore the role that rivers played in Chinese life.  Investigate how geography influenced the development of Chinese culture. |  |  |
| 4.2 | The Shang dynasty established a model that shaped future governments of China.  The Shang Dynasty 80 | How did the Chinese explain their early history? | Ancient Chinese Civilizations | Examine how the Chinese explained their early history.  Consider how the Shang government and economy were organized.  Explore the religious beliefs held by the Shang.  Examine why the Shang dynasty collapsed. |  |  |
| 4.3 | Three major dynasties-the Zhou, the Qin, and the Han-built China into a powerful county.  The Zhou, Qin and Han Dynasties 84 | Why did the Zhou fall from power? | Ancient Chinese Civilizations | Analyze why the Zhou fell from power.  Investigate how the Qin dynasty used power to maintain its authority.  Examine the achievements of the Han emperors. |  |  |
| 4.4 | Chinese philosophers and teachers sought ways to understand the universe and the human condition.  Philosophies of Ancient China 89 | Why did the Chinese value the concept of balance? | Ancient Chinese Civilizations | Examine why the Chinese valued the concept of balance.  Explore what the Chinese philosopher Confucius taught.  Analyze how Daoism and Confucianism worked together in Chinese society.  Investigate how beliefs such as Legalism and Buddhism influenced Chinese history. |  |  |
| 4.5 | The family, farming and educational pursuits for government officials marked daily life in China.  Chinese Life and Culture 93 | Why was the family a central institution in Chinese society? | Ancient Chinese Civilizations | Question why the family was a central institution in Chinese society.  Investigate how farmers lived in ancient China.  Analyze the artistic and scientific achievements of the Chinese. |  |  |
| 5.1 | The geography of Greece isolated settlements and strongpoints from one another, leading to the rise of city-states.  Early Greeks and the Rise of City States 106 | How did geography influence Greek history? | The Greek City States | Analyze the role that geography played in early Greek history.  Summarize the influence that Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations had on Greek civilization.  Analyze the development of the Greek city-states. |  |  |
| 5.2 | Greeks sought to improve their lives through religious practices and experiments in government.  Greek Government and Society 110 | What were the main religious beliefs and practices of the ancient Greeks? Why were these important? | The Greek City States | Summarize the importance of Homer’s works.  Identify major religious beliefs and practices of the ancient Greeks.  Analyze the changes that occurred in the governments of the Greek city-states. |  |  |
| 5.3 | Sparta and Athens developed very different societies and systems of government  Sparta and Athens 113 | What kind of society developed in Sparta? | The Greek City States | Analyze the society of Sparta.  Support the development of democracy in Athens. |  |  |
| 5.4 | Daily life in Athens consisted of simple economic and educational pursuits, and family concerns.  Daily Life in Athens 118 | What were Athenian family life and education like? | The Greek City States | Investigate the basis of Athens’s economy.  Analyze the family life and education of Athenians. |  |  |
| 5.5 | Destructive wars that pitted Greeks against other powers and city-state against city-state weakened Greece.  The Expansion of Greece | What effect did Pericles’s leadership have on Athens? | The Greek City States | Justify the reason that the Persian Wars began and what the results of those wars were.  Analyze the effects of Pericles’s leadership on Athens.  Investigate how the Peloponnesian War began and its results. |  |  |
| 6.1 | Greek artists of the golden age expressed their society’s ideals in styles that combined beauty and usefulness.  Greek Art and the Golden Age 130 | How did Greek art of the golden age reflect the Greeks’ view of themselves and the world? | Greece’s Golden and Hellenistic Ages | Examine why the 400s B.C. are considered the golden age of Greek art and architecture.  Examine how Greek art of the golden age reflected the Greeks view of themselves and the world. |  |  |
| 6.2 | Greeeks of the golden age made great advances in philosophy, the sciences and literature.  Philosophers and Writer of the Golden Age 133 | What basic ideas did Socrates, Plato and Aristotle express? | Greece’s Golden and Hellenistic Ages | Securitize the basic ideas of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.  Examine the achievements of Greek mathematicians and scientists of the golden age.  Evaluate the literary forms that originated or flourished during Greece’s golden age. |  |  |
| 6.3 | Alexander the Great spread Greek culture and ideas throughout the Mediterranean and Near East.  Alexander the Great 138 | How did Philip II of Macedon pave the way for cultural change? | Greece’s Golden and Hellenistic Ages | Consider how Philip II of Macedon paved the way for cultural change.  Examine what Alexander the Great accomplished.  Investigate the factors that contributed to the breakup of Alexander’s empire. |  |  |
| 6.4 | In the Hellenistic world, people looked to science, philosophy and religion for a sense of understanding.  The Spread of Hellenistic culture 142 | How did society change during the Hellenistic Age? | Greece’s Golden and Hellenistic Ages | Evaluate how society changed during the Hellenistic Age.  Consider how philosophers of the Hellenistic Age viewed ethics.  Examine the ways in which Hellenistic scientists added to the existing body of knowledge. |  |  |
| 7.1 | The early Romans established a powerful and well organized republic that grew and changed over time.  Foundations of the Roman Republic 150 | What role did geography play in Italy’s and Rome’s development? | The Roman World | Analyze the role geography played in Italy’s and Rome’s development.  Examine the form of government of the Roman Republic.  Investigate the Conflict of the Orders and how it changed the early Roman Republic.  Compare and contrast the roles of citizens and noncitizens as Rome expanded its power. |  |  |
| 7.2 | Through warfare and alliances, the Romans greatly expanded the lands under their control.  Rome Expands its Borders 155 | How did expansion change the Roman Republic? | The Roman World | Investigate the Punic Wars and how Rome gained control over Carthage.  Evaluate how expansion changed the Roman Republic. |  |  |
| 7.3 | Bitter political power struggles within the Roman Republic led to the creation of the Roman Empire.  The Birth of the Raman Empire 158 | What political events during the first century B.C. helped weaken the Roman Republic? | The Roman World | Examine the political events in Rome during the first century B.C. that helped weaken the Roman Republic.  Evaluate how the reign of Julius Caesar served as a transition between the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire.  Investigate the events and conditions that marked the first two centuries of the Roman Empire. |  |  |
| 7.4 | Over the course of centuries, the Romans built a cultural heritage that continues to influence us today.  Roman Society and Culture 162 | How did the Romans build a strong and unified empire? | The Roman World | Consider how the Romans built a strong and unified empire.  Scrutinize the daily lives and occupations of Roman citizens.  Explain the role of science and the arts in the Roman Empire. |  |  |
| 7.4 | The rise of Christianity and its gradual spread across the empire changed the culture of the Romans  The Rise of Christianity 168 | How did the conditions Jews faced in Judaea contribute to the rise of Christianity? | The Roman World | Evaluate how the conditions Jews faced in Judaea contributed to the rise of Christianity.  Analyze the difficulties early Christians experienced in the Roman Empire.  Examine the changes that helped establish Christianity and stabilize the church during the late Roman Empire. |  |  |
| 7.5 | Internal conflicts and invading forces weakened the Roman Empire and led to its decline.  The Fall of the Western Empire 172 | What factors led to the final decline of the Roman Empire in the West? | The Roman World | Support how the conditions Jews faced in Judaea contributed to the rise of Christianity.  Consider the difficulties early Christians experienced in the Roman Empire.  Evaluate the changes that helped establish Christianity and stabilize the church during the late Roman Empire. |  |  |
| 8.1 | Although the geography of Africa varies, many early societies there shared common cultural traits.  Africa’s Early History 182 | What geographic features of Africa affected human cultures? | The Roman World | Examine what geographic features of Africa affected human cultures.  Describe how historians have learned about the migrations of early African peoples.  Investigate the predominant patterns of life in early African societies. |  |  |
| 8.2 | The Kingdoms of Kush and Aksum dominated much Sub-Saharan Africa.  The Kingdoms of Kush and Aksum 187 | How did Kush develop as an independent kingdom? | Africa | Consider how Kush developed as an independent kingdom.  Analyze the factors that helped Aksum develop as an independent kingdom. |  |  |
| 8.3 | Trade strongly influenced cultures on the east and west coasts of Africa.  Trading States of Africa 191 | How did kingdoms of West Africa become prosperous and powerful? | Africa | Examine how trade developed along the East African coast.  Postulate how the kingdoms of West Africa became rich and powerful. |  |  |
| 9.1 | The earliest American came from Asia and migrated throughout the continent over several thousand years.  The Earliest Americans 200 | What changes did the development of agriculture bring to America? | The Americas | Examine how people first arrived in the Americas.  Relate the changes that the development of agriculture brought to the Americas. |  |  |
| 9.2 | The culture of North American peoples varied greatly on the basis of geographic differences.  Cultures of North America 203 | How did geography and climate affect life in different regions of North America? | The Americas | Calculate how how geography and climate affected life in different regions of North America.  Distinguish between the early American cultures in the Pacific Northwest, the Southwest, the Great Plains, and Eastern Woodlands. |  |  |
| 9.3 | Mesoamerica and Peru were home to large Native American empires that made many advances.  Mesoamerica and Andean South America 208 | What were the characteristics of Olmec, Toltec and Maya culture? | The Americas | Examine the characteristics of the Olmec, Toltec, and Maya cultures.  Relate how the Aztec and Inca built and strengthened their empires. |  |  |
| 10.1 | The Eastern Roman Empire lived on in the Byzantine Empire, which was centered around Constantinople.  The Byzantine Empire 222 | What factors contributed to the growth and strength of the Byzantine Empire? | The Byzantine Empire and Russia | Appraise the factors that contributed to the growth and strength of the Byzantine Empire.  Examine how the Christian church came to be divided.  Analyze the cultural contributions made by the Byzantines.  Evaluate the factors that contributed to the downfall of the Byzantine Empire |  |  |
| 10.2 | Kievan Russia established many practices and traditions that defined Russian culture.  The Rise of Russia  229 | Why did different peoples settle in eastern Europe? | The Byzantine Empire and Russia | Consider why different peoples settled in eastern Europe.  Examine how Kievan Russia differed from the Byzantine Empire. |  |  |
| 10.3 | Under Mongol rule the power of Kiev weakened while Moscovw became stronger.  Russia and Mongols 233 | In what ways did Mongol rule affect Kievan Russia? | The Byzantine Empire and Russia | Investigate the ways in which Mongol rule affected Kievan Russia.  Examine the effects of Moscow’s growing power and independence. |  |  |
| 11.1 | The founding of the Islamic religion in the Arabian Peninsula changed and unified the Arab world.  The Rise of Islam 240 | What were some of the characteristics of the Islamic world? | The Islamic World | Articulate how geography affected the people of the Arabian Peninsula.  Investigate how Islam began.  Examine the main beliefs of Islam. |  |  |
| 11.2 | After the death of Muhammad, the Islamic world greatly expanded, but soon split into two factions.  The Spread of Islam 243 | How did the Muslims expand their empire? | The Islamic World | Explore how the Muslims expanded their empire.  Evaluate why the Islamic community divided. |  |  |
| 11.3 | Muslims made many advances in economics, government, education, science, and the arts.  Islamic Civilization 248 | How did Islam influence Arab art and literature? | The Islamic World | Consider how the location of Arabia affected trade in the Muslim Empire.  Examine what Muslim society and family life were like.  Analyze Muslim achievements in science.  Explore how Islam influenced Arab art and literature. |  |  |
| 12.1 | The Sui, Tang, and Sung dynasties shaped China but could not maintain control over it.  China under the Sui, Tang, and Sung Dynasties 266 | How did Chinese civilization advance during the Sui and Tang dynasties? | The Civilizations of East Asia | Investigate how Chinese civilization advanced during the Sui and Tang dynasties.  Consider what daily life was like for the Chinese people during the Sung dynasty. |  |  |
| 12.2 | The powerful Mongol people established a large and strong empire in Chine and other areas.  The Mongol Empire 272 | What effect did Mongol rule have on Chine? | The Civilizations of East Asia | Explore how the Mongol invaders were able to conquer and rule so much of Asia.    Examine the effect Mongol rule had on China |  |  |
| 12.3 | China’s culture strongly influenced other countries in eastern and southeastern Asia.  Japan, Korea and Southeast Asia 276 | How did geography of Japan influence its development? | The Civilizations of East Asia | Investigate how the geography of Japan influenced its development.  Analyze how China influenced the early development of Japan.  Justify how changes in government influenced society in feudal Japan.  Examine how Southeast Asia was influenced by China and India. |  |  |
| 13.1 | A new European civilization arose based on Roman and Germanic values and traditions.  The Rise of the Franks 288 | What caused the decline of Charlemagne’s empire? | The Rise of the Middle Ages |  |  |  |
| 13.2 | Feudalism and manorialism structured and organized European society in the Middle Ages.  Feudalism and the Manorial System 294 | How did feudalism help to shape political and social development in Europe during the Middle Ages? | The Rise of the Middle Ages |  |  |  |
| 13.3 | The Roman Catholic Church was a central part of daily life in Europe during the Middle Ages.  The Church 300 | How did the church influence life in medieval Europe? | The Rise of the Middle Ages |  |  |  |
| 13.4 | Royal power gained supremacy over the power of the nobles in England and France during the Middle Ages.  The Struggle for Power in England and France 304 | How was the kingdom of England formed? | The Rise of the Middle Ages |  |  |  |
| 13.5 | Political conflict between the medieval popes and the German emperors weakened both sides.  The Clash of Germany and Italy 310 | How did the Holy Roman Empires use their power? | The Rise of the Middle Ages |  |  |  |
| 14.1 | European Christians tried to end Islamic rule of Palestine in a series of wars called the Crusades.  The Crusades 318 | How did the crusades effect Europe? | The High Middle Ages | Investigate the main causes of the Crusades.  Examine the outcome of the First Crusade.  Support the outcomes of the other major crusades.  Examine how the Crusades affected Europe. |  |  |
| 14.2 | The Crusades spurred a revival of trade and led to economic growth throughout western Europe.  The Revival of Trade 323 | What important business developments resulted from the growth of trade? | The High Middle Ages | Evaluate the factors that led to the revival of trade in Europe.  Investigate the goods traded in Europe and explain why fairs began.  Examine the important business developments that resulted from the growth of the trade. |  |  |
| 14.3 | The growth of European towns accompanied the revival of trade during the Middle Ages.  The Growth of Towns 327 | How did the growth of cities lead to the decline of serfdom? | The High Middle Ages | Argue the rights that townspeople gained during the late Middle Ages.  Evaluate how merchant and craft guilds contributed to their communities.  Examine how the growth of cities helped lead to the decline of serfdom. |  |  |
| 14.4 | Much of medieval European life and culture centered on the Christian church and faith.  Life and Culture of the Middle Ages 331 | How did languages and literature change during the Middle Ages? | The High Middle Ages | Analyze changes in language and literature during the Middle Ages.  Examine changes in education during the Middle Ages.  Identify developments made in philosophy and science.  Evaluate the characteristic architecture of the later Middle Ages. |  |  |
| 14.5 | The late Middle Ages saw the development of individual nations united under strong monarchs.  Wars and the Growth of Nations 336 | How did the Hundred years’ War Affect England and France? | The High Middle Ages | Investigate how the Hundred Years’ War affected England and France.  Analyze how Spain’s rulers both strengthened and weakened their nation.  Examine why the Holy Roman Empire remained weak throughout the later Middle Ages. |  |  |
| 14.6 | During the late Middle Ages the Catholic Church lost some of its political power in many parts of Europe.  Challenges to Church Power 341 | Why did growing numbers of teachers and priests challenge the church during the middle ages? | The High Middle Ages |  |  |  |
| 15.1 | The Renaissance brought a renewed interest in Greek and Roman culture and a new way of thinking.  The Italian Renaissance 354 | How did the Renaissance begin, and what characterized the thought of this era? | The Renaissance and Reformation | Consider the factors that led to the Italian Renaissance and describe the characteristics of Renaissance thought.  Summarize how Renaissance writers combined classical teachings and Christian doctrine.  Justify how Renaissance art differed from art of the Middle Ages. |  |  |
| 15.2 | Art and literature in northern Europe also began to reflect Renaissance thought, styles, and values.  The Northern Renaissance 359 | How were the ideas of the Italian Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe? | The Renaissance and Reformation | Evaluate how the ideas of the Italian Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe.    Analyze how northern Renaissance writers differed from Italian humanists.  List the principal characteristics of northern Renaissance art. |  |  |
| 15.3 | The Protestant Reformation split the Catholic Church and created several new churches.  The Protestant Reformation 363 | What factors caused the spread of Protestantism? | The Renaissance and Reformation | Examine the developments that led to the Reformation.  Consider how Martin Luther protested against the Roman Catholic Church and began a new church.  Investigate the factors that caused the spread of Protestantism.  Study the role that Calvinism played in the Reformation. |  |  |
| 15.4 | The Catholic church countered the Protestant Reformation by making its own reforms.  The Catholic Reformation 368 | What were the results of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation? | The Renaissance and Reformation | Articulate how the Catholic Church responded to the Reformation.  Discuss the results of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation. |  |  |
| 15.5 | As the ideas of the Reformation took hold, daily life throughout Europe began to change.  European Renaissance Culture and Daily Life 372 | Why did Europeans believe in superstitions? | The Renaissance and Reformation | Investigate why Europeans believed in superstitions.  Compare and contrast the characteristics of daily life that were typical in Europe during the Reformation.    Evaluate how knowledge spread to European villages.  Evaluate the factors that caused changes in the daily lives of Europeans. |  |  |
| 16.1 | The Scientific Revolution challenged and changed the way people thought about he world.  The Scientific Revolution 382 | What factors contributed to the Scientific Revolution? | Exploration and Expansion | Consider the factors that contributed to the Scientific Revolution.  Point out how Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo challenged traditional thought.  Describe some of the important scientific discoveries of this period. |  |  |
| 16.2 | Technological improvements led to exploration and fostered the growth of a new economy.  The Foundations of European Exploration 388 | What technological advances made European exploration possible? | Exploration and Expansion | Examine the technological advances that made European exploration possible.  Consider the effect of the Commercial Revolution.  Articulate the role mercantilism played in the colonies. |  |  |
| 16.3 | Voyages sponsored by the Portuguese and Spanish led to new colonies and to the Atlantic slave trade.  Voyages of Portugal and Spain 392 | Why did the Atlantic slave trade prosper? | Exploration and Expansion | Examine what the early Portuguese explorers accomplished.  Investigate how the voyages of Christopher Columbus influenced the world.  Relate why the Atlantic slave trade prospered. |  |  |
| 16.4 | Spain created an empire in the Americas while the Dutch set up trading colonies in Asia and the Americas.  The Spanish and Dutch Empires 400 | How did Spain extend its power abroad and at home? | Exploration and Expansion | Summarize how Spain extended its power abroad and at home.  Examine why the Dutch were successful in the 1600s.  Evaluate why the Spanish Empire declined. |  |  |
| 17.1 | The powerful dynasties, the Ming and the Qing, ruled China as a self-sufficient state for more than 500 years.  The Ming and Qing Dynasties 412 | Why did the Chinese show little interest in overseas trade during the Ming dynasty? | Asia in Transition | Investigate +why the Chinese showed little interest in overseas trade during the Ming dynasty.  Examine how the Qing dynasty came to rule in China.  Consider the changes that occurred in the Chinese economy under Qing rule.  Analyze the reasons for the decline of the Qing dynasty. |  |  |
| 17.2 | Growing contact with Europeans weakened the Qing dynasty and gradually undermined China’s sovereignty.  China and Europeans 417 | What characterized early contact between Portugal and China? | Asia in Transition | Characterize early contact between Portugal and China.  Examine why China and Great Britain went to war in the mid-1800s.  Investigate how internal rebellions contributed to the decline of the Qing dynasty. |  |  |
| 17.3 | Despite their desire for isolation, Japan’s rulers were unable to prevent foreign contact and trade.  The Tokugawa Shoguns in Japan 422 | What were society and culture like under the Tokugawa shogunate? | Asia in Transition | Examine how the Tokugawa shogunate came to power.  Consider why Japan’s rulers sought to isolate their nation from foreign influence.  Examine the characteristics of society and culture under the Tokugawa shogunate.  Consider how Japanese isolation was brought to an end. |  |  |
| 18.1 | With their tough, disciplined army and strong rulers, the Ottomans built a powerful empire.  The Ottoman Empire 432 | How did the Ottomans build and expand their empire? | Islamic Empires in Asia | Evaluate -how the Ottomans built and expanded their empire.  Investigate how the Ottomans organized their government and society. |  |  |
| 18.2 | The Safavid rulers created a powerful Shi’ah Muslim empire with a prospering economy and culture.  The Safavid Empire 436 | How was religion responsible for the development of the Safavid Empire? | Islamic Empires in Asia | Consider the role of religion in the development of the Safavid Empire.  Examine how ´Abbās the Great brought the empire to its height. |  |  |
| 18.3 | The Mughal rulers of India worked to unify and improve their vast,l diverse Muslim empire.  The Mughal Empire in India 439 | How did the Mughal empire expand? | Islamic Empires in Asia | Evaluate the events that led to the beginning of the Mughal Empire.  Examine the policies that allowed for the expansion of the Mughal Empire.  Scrutinize the Mughal Empire at its height. |  |  |
| 19.1 | Under the Bourbon kings, France became an absolute monarchy and Europe’s leading power.  France in the Age of Absolutism 454 | What was the Age of Absolutism? | Monarchs of Europe | Relate how Henry IV and Cardinal Richelieu strengthened France.  Analyze Louis XIV’s strategy for strengthening the central government.  Identify Louis XIV’s reasons for waging war and the results. |  |  |
| 19.2 | Under two great rulers, Peter and Cahterine, Russia became a westernized and powerful nation.  Russia in the Age of Absolutism 459 | In what ways was Russia isolated from western Europe? | Monarchs of Europe | Investigate ways Russia was isolated from western Europe.  Analyze how Peter the Great used his power to change Russia.  Examine how Catherine the Great expanded Russia’s territory. |  |  |
| 19.3 | The Habsburgs of Austria and the Hohenzollerns of Prussia vied for power in Central Europe.  Central Europe in the Age of Absolutism 465 | How did the Habsburgs gain and hold power? | Monarchs of Europe | Summarize how the Habsburgs gained and held power.  Examine how the Hohenzollerns rose to power.  Identify the factors that contributed to conflicts between Prussia and Austria. |  |  |
| 19.4 | Monarchs in England tried to rule with absolute power, but met with serious opposition from Parliament.  The English Monarchy 470 | Explain the rule of England. | Monarchs of Europe | Investigate the rule of Mary Tudor in England.  Examine the rule of Elizabeth I.  Relate the problems James I faced in ruling England. |  |  |
| 20.1 | Parliament’s opposition to the concept of royal supremacy led to conflict and rebellion in England.  Civil War and Revolution 478 | What led to the downfall of the republican government in England? | Enlightenment and Revolution in England and America | Investigate who the sea dogs were and what they accomplished.  Explore the results of the British mercantilist policy. |  |  |
| 20.2 | Parliament gradually replaced the monarchy as the major source of political power in England.  Constitutional Monarchy in England 483 | How did Parliament reduce the power of the monarchy after the Restoration? | Enlightenment and Revolution in England and America | Identify the principal characteristics of Enlightenment thinking.  Analyze the similarities and differences in the ideas of important Enlightenment philosophers. |  |  |
| 20.3 | After defeating the Spanish Armada, the British began to establish a colonial empire based on trade.  English Colonial Expansion 490 | What were the results of British mercantilist policy? | Enlightenment and Revolution in England and America | Evaluate how Americans responded to British policies after the French and Indian War.    Consider what type of government Americans set up after the American Revolution. |  |  |
| 20.4 | Enlightenment thinkers examined and challenged traditional views of government.  The Enlightenment 494 | What were the main ideas of the Enlightenment? | Enlightenment and Revolution in England and America | Explore what led to the conflicts between Charles I and Parliament.  Examine how the rebellion in Ireland helped start the English Civil War.  Postulate who would have supported the two sides in the English Revolution.  Investigate what led to the downfall of republican government in England. |  |  |
| 20.5 | In the late 1700s the United States of America broke from Britain to form a new kind of government.  The American Revolution 496 | What were the main ideas of the Enlightenment? How did they influence the American Revolution? | Enlightenment and Revolution in England and America | Justify how religious attitudes affected the rule of Charles II and James II.  Explore how Parliament reduced the power of the monarchy after the Restoration.  Examine the principal features of Britain’s limited constitutional monarchy. |  |  |
| 21.1 | The French Revolution was a struggle between a powerful monarch and the people.  The Roots of Revolution 508 | How was the Old Regime structured? | The French Revolution and Napoleon | Summarize how the Old Regime was structured.  Analyze why discontent began to grow in the mid-1700s.  Examine why Louis XVI wanted to call the Estates General.  Relate how the meeting of the Estates General pushed France toward revolution. |  |  |
| 21.2 | The French Revolution spread quickly and violently, and it changed the government dramatically.  The French Revolution 512 | Why and how did the French Revolution spread? | The French Revolution and Napoleon | Examine why and how the French Revolution spread.  Analyze how a constitution changed French government.  Investigate why the monarchy and the Legislative Assembly came to an end. |  |  |
| 21.3 | Radical revolutionaries led France through terror and war, while Napoleon rose to power.  The French Republic 517 | How did the Reign of Terror affect France? | The French Revolution and Napoleon | Examine how the National Convention ruled France.  Consider how the Reign of Terror affected France.  Identify the Directory and explain how it ruled.  Analyze why Napoléon was able to come to power. |  |  |
| 21.4 | As emperor, Napoleon dominated Europe until other major powers joined forces to defeat him.  The Napoleonic Era 523 | In what ways was Napoleon’s government successful? | The French Revolution and Napoleon | Defend the ways in which Napoléon’s government was successful.  Justify how France became an empire.  Examine how Napoléon reorganized Europe.  Analyze the events that led to Napoléon’s final defeat at Waterloo. |  |  |
| 21.5 | After 1815 European governments took a conservative approach in restoring stability to Europe.  A Return to Peace 529 | How did the Congress of Vienna attempt to restore stability to Europe? | The French Revolution and Napoleon | Examine how the Congress of Vienna attempted to restore stability to Europe.  Relate why politicians practiced conservative policies.  Analyze how Metternich influenced conservative politics and stopped revolution. |  |  |
| 22.1 | Conditions in Great Britain led to revolutionary new methods of agriculture and manufacturing.  The Origins of the Industrial Revolution 544 | Why was the Industrial Revolution so important? | The Industrial Revolution | Relate why the Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain.  Examine how inventions in the textile industry led to other new inventions.  Analyze the  effects that developments in transportation and communication had on the spread of the Industrial Revolution. |  |  |
| 22.2 | New lifestyles and living conditions grew out of the Industrial Revolution as society began to change.  The Factory System 551 | How did the increased use of machinery affect workers and working conditions? | The Industrial Revolution | Evaluate how the increased use of machinery affected workers and working conditions.  Compare and contrast the differences between middle class and the working class.  Analyze how the lives of women changed during the Industrial Revolution. |  |  |
| 22.3 | Improved production methods helped to speed industrialization during the late 1800s  New Methods and Business Organizations 555 | How and why did methods of production change during the Industrial Revolution? | The Industrial Revolution | Examine how and why the methods of production changed during the Industrial Revolution.  Examine what caused corporations to emerge and the effects they had on business.  Summarize the business cycle and explain how it affected society. |  |  |
| 22.4 | New theories helped shape the Industrial Revolution and its impact upon society.  Living and Working Conditions 559 | Why did the reform movement arise? | The Industrial Revolution | Examine Adam Smith’s ideas and explain how they affected people’s views of industrialism.  Relate the causes of reform movements.  Analyze how workers tried to improve their lives. |  |  |
| 22.5 | The Industrial Revolution gave rise to new ideas about economic political and social justice.  Socialism 564 | What type of society did early socialists want to establish? | The Industrial Revolution | Assess the type of society that early socialists wanted to establish.  Analyize how Robert Owen put his socialist beliefs into action.  Investigate what Karl Marx believed would happen to the capitalist world of the 1880s.  Compare and contrast some of the competing ideas that arose out of Marxism. |  |  |
| 23.1 | Significant inventions in communications and technology followed the first wave of the Industrial Revolution.  Advances in Technology and Communication 572 | What inventions improved the quality of life? Explain. | Life in the Industrial Age | Examine how the development of electricity led to other technological advances.  Evaluate the inventions that improved communications.  Analyze the importance of the internal combustion engine. |  |  |
| 23.2 | During the Industrial Age advances were made in the biological, physical, and medical sciences.  Advances in Science and Medicine 576 | How did cell theory change over time? | Life in the Industrial Age | Justify how cell theory changed over time.  Investigate why Darwin’s theory was so significant and controversial.    Justify how scientific discoveries changed the nature of medicine and surgery.  Examine the advances made in the field of physics. |  |  |
| 23.3 | Scientists studied human societies and the human mind in an effort to understand human behavior.  Social Sciences in the Industrial Age | How did science influence the study of politics, economics, and history? | Life in the Industrial Age | Explore how science influenced the study of politics, economics, and history.  Examine how archaeology, anthropology, and sociology explored cultures.  Investigate how the study of the human mind developed. |  |  |
| 23.4 | During the 1800s increases in population changed the nature of cities, education and leisure activities.  Society and Culture in the Industrial Age 586 | Why was the growth of cities so great and how did they change as they grew? | Life in the Industrial Age | Consider why people emigrated.  Analyze why cities grew and how they changed as they grew.  Investigate the ways in which public education changed society.  Consider how the leisure activities we know today began to develop. |  |  |
| 23.5 | Some artists of the 1800s glorified the past, while others embraced modern industrial life.  Literature, Music, and Art in the Industrial Age 592 | What ideas drove the romantic movement? | Life in the Industrial Age | Explore the ideas that drove the romantic movement.  Identify the artists, writers, and musicians of the romantic movement.  Examine how realism differs from romanticism.  Explore the other artistic movements that emerged during this time. |  |  |
| 24.1 | Reform movements arose in Great Britain in response to the problems of the Industrial Revolution.  Liberal Reforms in Great Britain and its Empire 602 | How did the British government and social welfare change in the 1800s? | The Age of Reform | Consider the ways the British government and social welfare changed in the 1800s.  Examine the policies that Disraeli and Gladstone followed.  Analyze the changes in British government and social welfare in the early 1900s.  Examine the changes that occurred in other areas of the British Empire during the 1800s and 1900s. |  |  |
| 24.2 | During the 1800s the United States expanded greatly, but a civil war divided the nation.  Expansion and Reform in the United States 609 | Why did the United States fight a civil war? | The Age of Reform | Relate how the United States expanded westward.  Justify why the United States fought a civil war.  Examine the ways that the United States changed after the Civil War. |  |  |
| 24.3 | Constitutionalism was an underlying force in the turmoil that characterized France during the 1800s.  Revolution and Reform in France 615 | What characterized France’s relations with Germany and other countries? | The Age of Reform | Evaluate why the rule of Louis Philippe led to a revolution in 1848.  Investigate how Louis-Napoléon started a second empire in France.  Summarize France’s relations with Germany and other countries.  Argue how the Third Republic maintained political stability in France. |  |  |
| 24.4 | Inspired by revolutions in North America and France, Latin Americans overthrew European rule.  Latin Americas Win Independence 621 | How did Latin American colonies win their independence? | The Age of Reform | Relate what life was like in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of Latin America.  Examine why Latin Americans began to oppose colonial rule.  Justify how Latin American colonies won their independence.  Summarize how the new Latin American nations fared after independence. |  |  |
| 25.1 | During the 1800s liberal and nationalist leaders established a unified and independent Italy.  The Unification of Italy 632 | What events led to nationalistic movements for unification in Italy? | Nationalism in Europe | Interpret the events that led to nationalistic movements for unification in Italy.  Examine the important leaders in the fight for the unification of Italy.  Evaluate the problems Italy faced after unification. |  |  |
| 25.2 | Prussian leader Otto von Bismarck used war to bring his own brand of nationalism to Germany.  The Unification of Germany 637 | How did Prussia replace Austria as the leading German state in Europe? | Nationalism in Europe | Relate how Prussia replaced Austria as the leading German state in Europe.  Consider the ways in which German unification differed from Italian unification.  Examine the changes in German government that occurred as a result of unification. |  |  |
| 25.3 | Bismarck encountered opposition from groups within the German Empire and a new monarch.  Opposition to Bismarck 643 | How did Germany become industrialized under Bismarck’s leadership? | Nationalism in Europe | Appraise the problems Bismarck faced as chancellor of the German Empire.  Examine how Germany became industrialized under Bismarck’s leadership.  Justify the factors that led to the decline of Bismarck’s power as chancellor. |  |  |
| 25.4 | A series of conflicts between the monarchy and radical liberals led to revolution in Russia.  Reform and Revolution in Russia 647 | What geographical and cultural factors made Russia different from the rest of Europe? | Nationalism in Europe | Justify how the geographical and cultural factors made Russia different from the rest of Europe.  Investigate the characteristics of Russian domestic and foreign policies.  Evaluate the reform movements that occurred in Russia and their results. |  |  |
| 25.5 | Nationalist groups in Austria-Hungary and the Balkans struggled violently for independence.  Unrest in Austria-Hungary 653 | How did the decline of the Ottoman Empire affect European politics? | Nationalism in Europe | Examine what led to the formation of the Dual Monarchy and what problems it faced.  Justify how the decline of the Ottoman Empire affected European politics.  Relate how ethnic clashes in southern Europe set the stage for a showdown among the major powers. |  |  |
| 26.1 | Imperialism among the great powers grew out of a complex mixture of political, economic, and social forces.  The Roots of Western Imperialism 662 | What were the economic causes of Western imperialism? | The Age of Imperialism | Examine what imperialism is and how imperialists sought to control other peoples.  Argue the economic causes of Western imperialism.  Explore the ways in which Western imperialism was a product of cultural differences. |  |  |
| 26.2 | Imperialism motivated both France and great Britain to establish colonies in North Africa.  European Claims in North Africa 666 | What events and aims promoted British expansion in North and East Africa? | The Age of Imperialism | Consider why the French wanted to gain control of North Africa.    Investigate the events and aims that promoted British expansion in North and East Africa. |  |  |
| 26.3 | By 1914 most of the major European industrial powers had colonies in sub-Saharan Africa.  European Claims in Sub-Saharan Africa 670 | What patterns of colonization did Europeans follow in West Africa? | The Age of Imperialism | Examine the patterns of colonization the Europeans followed in West Africa.  Evaluate what Europeans gained by colonizing central and East Africa.  Investigate why South Africa was so important to the colonial powers.  Appraise the effect imperialism had on all of Africa. |  |  |
| 26.4 | Western imperialism affected Asia and the Pacific in a variety of ways during the 1800s and 1900s.  Expansion in Asia 675 | How did Western Imperialism affect the peoples of Southeast Asia? | The Age of Imperialism | Examine the role Great Britain played in the development of India.  Justify how Japan changed its ancient and tradition-based culture in response to Western imperialism.  Examine how Western imperialism affected the peoples of Southeast Asia.    Investigate why European and American imperialists were interested in the Pacific islands. |  |  |
| 26.5 | Imperialist powers controlled Latin America with economic influence and political intervention.  Imperialism in Latin America 682 | How were exonomic pressure used by imperialist powers to control Latin America? | The Age of Imperialism | Examine how economic pressure was used by imperialist powers to control Latin America.  Observe the causes and outcomes of the Spanish-American War of 1898.  Deliberate why the Panama Canal was important.  Compare the “Roosevelt Corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine. |  |  |
| 27.1 | In the late 1900s and early 1900s, conflicting interests in Europe set the stage for war.  Setting the Stage for War 699 | Why did rivalries increase among European nations? | World War I and the Russian Revolution | Argue why rivalries increased among European nations.  Consider why the military alliances existed at the beginning of World War I and explain how they changed by late 1915.  Investigate why the Balkans were a “powder keg.” |  |  |
| 27.2 | World War I dragged on in Europe and other regions of the world for four long, bloody years.  World War I: A New Kind of War 704 | What advantages did each side have in World War I? | World War I and the Russian Revolution | Examine the advantages that each side had in World War I.  Support how new technology affected the way in which World War I was fought.  Examine what led the United States to join the Allied Powers. |  |  |
| 27.3 | Growing problems in Russia came to a crisis during World War 1, finally leading to revolution.  The Russian Revolution 711 | What events led to the Russian Revolution? | World War I and the Russian Revolution | Consider the events that led to the Russian Revolution.  Justify how the Communists came to power,  Explain how Russia’s revolution affected its participation in World War I. |  |  |
| 27.4 | With the end of World War 1, the United States and European nations worked to ensure peace.  The Terms of Peace 714 | What disagreements did the peacemakers face? | World War I and the Russian Revolution | Explore the Fourteen Points.  Justify how the war ended.  Examine the disagreements that the peacemakers faced. |  |  |
| 27.5 | The Treaty of Versailles rearranged territories and brought great changes to Europe after World War 1.  Creating a “New” Europe 718 | What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? | World War I and the Russian Revolution | Examine the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.  Explain how territories were redivided after the war.  Consider how the League of Nations was structured. |  |  |
| 28.1 | The work of artists, musicians, and writers in the postwar era reflected global anxieties.  The Postwar Era 728 | How did scientific theories affect thinking in other areas of life? | The Great Depression and the Rise of Totalitarianism | Justify how scientific theories affected thinking in other areas of life.  Examine ways in which writers, musicians, painters, and architects experimented with new forms.  Explore how popular culture and consumerism affected societies. |  |  |
| 28.2 | Nations responded to the global economic crisis of the 1930s by protecting their own economies.  Postwar Prosperity Crumbles 734 | What weaknesses appeared in the global economy during the postwar era? | The Great Depression and the Rise of Totalitarianism | Examine the weaknesses that appeared in the global economy during the postwar era.  Consider how nations initially responded to the Great Depression.  Justify how the New Deal marked a shift in the U.S. government’s relationship with its citizens and the economy. |  |  |
| 28.3 | Western Europe weathered the crisis of the 1020s, but eastern Europe did not fare as well.  Political Tensions After World War I 738 | What problems weakened eastern European governments? | The Great Depression and the Rise of Totalitarianism | Explore the difficulties that France faced during the postwar years.  Examine how the British government dealt with its domestic problems.  Evaluate the problems that weakened eastern European governments. |  |  |
| 28.4 | Political and economic crises after World War 1 helped totalitarian regimes take control in Germany and Italy.  Fascist Dictatorships in Italy and Germany 743 | How did the Nazis use power in Germany? | The Great Depression and the Rise of Totalitarianism | Examine how Benito Mussolini transformed Italy into a fascist state.  Justify why the Weimar Republic failed.  Examine how Adolf Hitler became an important figure in Germany.  Explore how the Nazis used power in Germany. |  |  |
| 28.5 | Under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Union became a powerful police state.  Dictatorship in the Soviet Union 749 | Why did Stalin imprison and execute millions of Soviet people? | The Great Depression and the Rise of Totalitarianism | Examine the terms of the New Economic Policy.  Relate how Stalin shaped the Soviet economy.  Consider why Stalin imprisoned and executed millions of Soviet people. |  |  |
| 29.1 | After World War 1, British colonies in many parts of the world began to demand more freedom.  The British empire in the Postwar Era 758 | How did the British respond to calls for change in other parts of the empire? | Nationalist Movements Around the World | Justify what caused the end of British rule in Egypt and the Middle East.  Explore how the people of India pursued independence.    Consider the British response to calls for change in other parts of the empire. |  |  |
| 29.2 | After World War 1 nationalist movements gained political influences in Turkey, Persia, and Africa.  Turkey, Persia and Africa 762 | How did World War 1 change attitudes? | Nationalist Movements Around the World | Examine Turkey’s development into a modern republic.  Consider the ideas regarding modern nationalism adopted by Persia.  Examine the effect of World War I on African attitudes toward colonialism. |  |  |
| 29.3 | In the early 1900s Chinese nationalists fought foreign influence in their country and then each other.  Unrest in China 765 | How did resentment of foreign interest lead to the downfall of the Qing dynasty? | Nationalist Movements Around the World | Investigate how resentment of foreign interests led to the downfall of the Qing dynasty.  Analyze the ways the nationalist movement in China changed under the leadership of Sun Yixian and Chiang Kai-shek.  Examine the development of communism in China. |  |  |
| 29.4 | A policy of expansion, along w3ith a growing militarism marked Japan in the early 1900s.  Imperialism in Japan 770 | Why and how did the Japanese pursue a policy of expansion beginning in the late 1900s? | Nationalist Movements Around the World | Consider the Japanese pursuit of expansion that began in the late 1800s.  Examine the changes in Japanese life during rapid modernization.  Investigate the effects of the military on Japan during the 1920s and the 1930s. |  |  |
| 29.5 | General prosperity in Latin America gave way to economic and political crises in the 1930s.  Latin America Between the Wars 774 | Why were authoritarian regimes able to come to power in many Latin American nations? | Nationalist Movements Around the World | Evaluate the significant changes in Latin American nations after World War I.  Consider why authoritarian regimes gained power in many Latin American nations.  Evaluate the relationship between Latin America and the United States. |  |  |
| 30.1 | During the 1930s aggression by Japan and Italy and civil war in Spain threatened world peach.  Threats to World Peace 782 | Why was the league of Nations unable to stop international aggression? | World War II |  |  |  |
| 30.2 | Adolf Hitler led Germany in its aggressive acts to expand the territory of the German empire.  Hitler’s Aggressions 786 | How was Adolf Hitler able to take over Austria and Czechoslavakia? | World War II |  |  |  |
| 30.3 | Striking quickly and forcefully, the Axis Powers gained military control over most of Europe.  Axis Gains 791 | How did German control of Norway, Denmark, and the Low Countries benefit Hitler? | World War II |  |  |  |
| 30.4 | The Soviet Union entered the war against Germany, while the United States fought Germany and Japan.  The Soviet Union and the United States 796 | What steps did the Axis Powers take to gain control of eastern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa? | World War II |  |  |  |
| 30.5 | Hitler led the Nazi effort to kill all European Jews and others who were not members of the Aryan race.  The Holocaust 801 | In what ways did different people resist the Holocaust? | World War II |  |  |  |
| 30.6 | Allied victories in North Africa, Europe and the Pacific led to the end of World War II.  The End of the War 804 | How were the Allies able to achieve victory in Europe? | World War II |  |  |  |
| 31.1 | At the end of World War II, the Allied nations had trouble determining how to keep peace in Europe.  Aftermath of the War in Europe 820 | What were the origins of the postwar settlement for Europe? | Europe and North America in the Postwar Years | Investigate the origins of the postwar settlement for Europe.  Examine why Germany was divided into four occupation zones and what developed as a result.  Explore how the United Nations is organized.  Evaluate the problems the Allies faced in keeping the peace. |  |  |
| 31.2 | The wartime alliance between the Soviet Union and Western powers ended, leading to a Cold War.  Origins of the Cold War 825 | How did the United States attempt to stop the spread of communism and aid Europe? | Europe and North America in the Postwar Years | Examine how and why the alliance between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union ended.  Investigate how the United States attempted to stop the spread of communism and aid Europe.  Consider how Germany became two separate countries.  Examine the Cold War alliances that developed in Europe. |  |  |
| 31.3 | While many Western European nations prospered after World War II, Eastern Europe faced difficulties.  Reconstruction, Reform and Reaction in Europe | What problems did Easter European nations face? | Europe and North America in the Postwar Years | Analyze the West German “miracle.”  Examine why the British met with mixed success in stimulating economic growth.  Explore how France maintained an independent position in European affairs.    Analyze how the Soviet Union changed under new leadership.  Examine the problems Eastern European nations faced. |  |  |
| 31.4 | The United States and Canada prospered in the postwar era, but both nations faced internal difficulties.  The United States and Canada | What major domestic problems did the United States and Canada face? | Europe and North America in the Postwar Years | Examine the major domestic problems the United States faced in the postwar era.  Investigate how the policy of containment led to foreign conflicts.  Identify the challenges the Canadian people responded to in the postwar era. |  |  |
| 32.1 | India and Pakistan emerged from British control as independent nations divided along religious lines.  South Asia After Empire 846 | How did differences between Hindus and Muslims lead to a divided India? | Asia Since 1945 | Justify how differences between Hindus and Muslims led to a divided India.  Consider problems that India faced after independence.  Examine how Pakistan and Bangladesh developed after the partition of India. |  |  |
| 32.2 | China and North Korea became communist while South Korea and Taiwan remained noncommunist.  Communist China and Its Influence 852 | How did Mao Zedong’s government try to rebuilt China after World War II? | Asia Since 1945 | Investigate how Mao Zedong’s government tried to rebuild China after World War II.  Consider what happened at Tiananmen Square and what the consequences were for China.  Examine why Korea was divided and how the two Koreas have developed since 1953.  Examine why China and Taiwan have been in conflict. |  |  |
| 32.3 | Japan grew into a major international and economic power after recovering from World War II.  The Japanese Miracle 859 | What factors allowed Japan to recover as effectively as it did after World War II? | Asia Since 1945 | Argue the factors that allowed Japan to recover effectively after World War II.  Investigate the economic and social changes that occurred in Japan from the 1950s onward.  Examine how the relationship between Japan and the United States changed in the years since World War II. |  |  |
| 32.4 | After World War II all the former colonies in Southeast Asia became independent countries.  Independence Struggles in Southeast Asia 863 | How did the Vietnam War affect Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia? | Asia Since 1945 | Examine the causes and effects of dictatorships in the Philippines and Indonesia.  Investigate how the Vietnam War affected Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.  Examine the problems that the nations of Southeast Asia faced as they struggled to create stable governments. |  |  |
| 32.5 | By the year 2000 some of the fastest-growing economies in the world were in Asia.  Asian Paths to Prosperity 870 | What problems did Asian countries face as they tried to develop their economies, and how did they solve those problems? | Asia Since 1945 | Summarize what led Asian governments to impose tight controls in their countries.  Examine the problems Asian countries faced as they tried to develop their economies and how they solved those problems.    Explain how economic success in Asian countries affected the West. |  |  |
| 33.1 | African nationalists demanded freedom from European colonial powers after World War II.  African Independence After World War II 878 | What factors led to a rise of African nationalism after World War II? | Africa and the Middle East Since 1945 | Consider the factors that led to a rise of African nationalism after World War II.  Examine how the processes that ended colonial rule in British, French, Belgian, and Portuguese colonies differed.  Argue how South Africa’s move to independence was different from that of other African nations. |  |  |
| 33.2 | After achieving independence African nations faced many political and economic problems.  Africa Since Independence 886 | What challenges did newly independent Africa face? | Africa and the Middle East Since 1945 | Examine the challenges—political, ethnic, economic, and environmental—that newly independent African countries faced.  Examine how rivalry between the superpowers of the Cold War affected Africa.  Investigate the ways in which Africa experienced a revival of African culture. |  |  |
| 33 | Nationalist pressures created conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa after World War II  Nationalism in the Middle East and North Africa 891 | How did new nations confront a host of regional problems? | Africa and the Middle East Since 1945 | Argue how France’s position in the Middle East and North Africa changed after World War II.  Explain how Britain’s position in the Middle East and Egypt changed after World War II.  Consider the political and social changes that independence brought to Egypt and the Middle East.  Identify the major issues that Iran and Turkey faced after World War II. |  |  |
| 33 | Bitter ethnic, religious, and political disputes continued to disrupt peace throughout the Middle East.  War, Revolution, and Oil in the Middle East and North America 898 | Explain the post war conflict. | Africa and the Middle East Since 1945 | Evaluate how Arab-Israeli conflicts have shaped the recent history of North Africa and the Middle East.    Examine how the presence of rich oil fields affected the Middle East.  Examine the revolution in Iran and explain why it occurred.  Evaluate the types of leadership that emerged in the Arab world in the 1960s and after. |  |  |
| 34.1 | The nations of Latin America have struggled to establish stable economies since 1945.  Facing New Challenges 910 | How was industrialization of Latin America a mixed blessing? | Latin America Since 1945 | Support the steps Latin American nations took and what problems they faced as they sought to develop their economies.  Analyze the effect industrialization had on Latin American nations.  Analyze the political and social forces that have emerged in Latin American nations. |  |  |
| 34.2 | Mexico and the nations of Central America have experienced political and economic problems.  Mexico and Central America 915 | Explain the economic ups and down after World War II. | Latin America Since 1945 | Relate how Mexico’s fortunes rose and fell after World War II.    Consider how economic conditions influenced political events in Central America.  Examine how Central American nations have moved toward democracy. |  |  |
| 34 | Political affairs in Caribbean nations have been strongly influenced by the United States.  Nations of Caribbean 922 | Explain the political upheavals, revolutions and attempted rebellions. | Latin America Since 1945 | Examine how Fidel Castro’s rule affected Cuba.  Evaluate the key issue that has caused ongoing debate in Puerto Rico.  Investigate the problems the smaller Caribbean nations have faced. |  |  |
| 34 | Revolution and political turbulence swept the continent of South America in the years after World War II.  South America 929 | Why was military control of the government common? | Latin America Since 1945 | Examine how the economy of Brazil first prospered, then stumbled.  Investigate the political and economic troubles Argentina had.  Evaluate how Peru was affected by the drug trade and terrorism.  Analyze how Columbia was affected by the drug trade.  Examine what led to Chile’s continuously strong economy. |  |  |
| 35.1 | The United States and Canada faced challenging political, economic, and foreign policy issues in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s.  The Industrial Powers of North America 940 | Explain Vietmnamization. | The Superpowers in the Modern Era | Explore how the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal affected political attitudes in the United States.  Analyze the changes that have occurred in the economy of the United States since 1970.  Examine how American foreign policy changed in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s.  Consider the major challenges Canada faced in the late 1900s. |  |  |
| 35.2 | Many Nations in Europe moved toward political and economic integration in the late 1900s.  Europe 948 | What severe economic problem is Europe experiencing? | The Superpowers in the Modern Era | Evaluate how Margaret Thatcher’s leadership affected Britain.  Examine the challenges European nations faced in the late 1900s.  Analyze the steps European nations took toward unity in the late 1900s. |  |  |
| 35.3 | After influencing international politics for half a century, communism lost its hold in Eastern Europe.  The Fall of Communism 956 | How did political protests in Poland bring about a radical change? | The Superpowers in the Modern Era | Consider what events led to the fall of the Soviet Union.  Examine how Russia fared under Boris Yeltsin.  Investigate how Eastern Europe was affected by the fall of communism. |  |  |
| 35.4 | The United States suffered a devastating terrorist attack by Islamic extremists on September 11, 2001.  A Day That Changed the World 964 | How did 911 change the world? | The Superpowers in the Modern Era | Examine how the United States was attacked on September 11, 2001, and how people responded.  Evaluate how the events of September 11, 2001, affected the U.S. economy.  Scrutinize the immediate steps that U.S. leaders and their allies took to find those responsible for the attacks and bring them to justice. |  |  |
| 36.1 | After World War II the arts and literature reflected the political and social changes of the time.  The Arts and Literature 974 | What trends occurred in painting, sculpture and architecture after World War II? | The Modern World | Examine the trends that occurred in painting, sculpture, and architecture after World War II.  Determine the major themes of music, dance, film, and drama after 1945.  Evaluate how poetry and novels expressed the mood of the times.  Consider how public support of cultural activities changed after World War II. |  |  |
| 36.2 | Dramatic advances in science and technology after World War II affected all the nations of the world.  Science and Technology 981 | What effect have miniaturization and computerization had on modern life? | The Modern World | Examine the advances in travel and space exploration that have occurred since 1945.  Justify the effect of miniaturization and computerization on modern life.  Evaluate the technological improvements that have been made in medical science.  Relate some environmental concerns scientists have identified. |  |  |
| 36.3 | In many parts of the world, respect for human rights and democracy spread after World War II.  Human Rights and the Spread of Democratic Ideals 990 | What are recent examples of human rights abuses? | The Modern World | Investigate recent examples of human rights abuses.  Examine how the nations of the world have dealt with human rights violations.  Evaluate how democratic ideals and practices spread in the late 1900s. |  |  |